THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXVII. FRIDAY, *December* 25, 1812. No. 1358

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS opened and now offers for sale in Market between Third and Fourth streets on moderate terms for Cash, a handsome assortment of fresh and seasonable *GOODS*, consisting of

Super black, bottle green, brown and mixt superfine cloths

Do. drab, brown and mixt common & coarse do

Do. drab, mixt and black cassimers

Do. moleskins and flannels

Do. tailed velvets

Do. and drab cords

Do. and dress'd and dress'd prints

Do. do

Do. dark and light cambrick ginghams

Do. and green bombazetts

Do. ing, a handsome assortment of fancy and common

Do. 4-4 shirting muslin

Do. 4-4 cambrick do

Do. do

Do. do

Do. green and brown cambrick muslin

Do. 7 8 checks

Do. and Russia toweling

Do. black and coloured worsted hose

Do. do

Do. mantua and India silks

Do. and green sarcenets

Do. damask silk shawls

Do. do

Do. 5-4 and 6-4 cotton do

Do. short hand silk, kid, york tan, beaver and angola gloves

Do. long silk and kid gloves

Do. best beaver do

Do. and common Madras handkerchiefs

Do. and Barcelona do

Do. cords

Do. crape, gauze and crape

Do. cords

Do. and cotton suspenders

Do. thread, tapes, sewing silk, ribbons, &c.

Do. morocco and kid shoes

Do. fine and coarse do

Do. leather do

Do. black and yellow morocco skins

Do. cards

A general assortment of *GROCERIES*

100 barrels best quality Lake Salt

Pittsburgh, *November* 25, 1812.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm whereon the subscriber lives, adjoining Braddock's Field, some time during the present month, a dark brindled COW, no ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

Pitt township, Allegheny county, November 25, 1812.

A PERSON

HAVING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE

Dry Good Business,

AND Writes a good hand, and who has been accustomed to attend a *Store*, in a Considerable City, wishes to employ his time in that way:

Apply at this Office

Pittsburgh, December 4, 3tq

Map of the Seat of War in *NORTH AMERICA,*

BY

JOHN MELISH.

FOR SALE BY

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hamsher's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into *STILLS*, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

N B The highest price given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK

For 1813.

Containing, besides the Astronomical Calculations, by the Rev. John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and an account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississippi after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter.... Price, per dozen, one dollar---single, twelve and an half cents.

They have also published their COMMON ALMANACK, 50 cents a dozen.... and a GERMAN ALMANACK, at one dollar a dozen.

Pittsburgh, October 13

James Brown, Abner Barker,

AND

James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.

August 20, 1812.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

William Eichbaum & Son,

IS THIS DAY DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

ALL Persons having demands against said firm are requested to deliver their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to pay their respective dues, to William Eichbaum, who carrys on the business as usual, and is fully authorised to settle all accounts:—

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,
ARNOLD EICHBAUM,

Pittsburgh, December 14 3tq

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the 25th of September last, a dark bay Horse, about 14 hands high, age unknown, has a small star, some white feet and saddle marks. The owning may have him again by applying to the subscriber and paying charges.

JAMES GRAHAM.

8th December, 1812

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *December* 5, 1812.

The following Report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury:

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the treasury department," the secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following report and estimates.

I. *To the end of the year* 1813.

The actual receipts into the treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1812 have consisted of the following sums viz:

Customs, sales of lands, arrears, re-payments and all other branches of revenue, amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement of (E) to	$ 10,934,946 90
On account of the loan of eleven millions of dollars authorised by the act of March 4 1812.	5,847,212 50
Total amount of receipts	16,782,159 40
Making, together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1811, and amounting to	3,947,818 36
An aggregate of	$ 20,729,977 76

The disbursements during the same year have been as followeth, viz:

Civil department, including miscellaneous expences, and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations	1,823,069 35
Army, militia, volunteers, fortifications, arms & arsenals	7,770,300
Navy department	3,107,501 54
Indian department	230,975
	11,108,776 54
Interest on the public debt	2,498,013 19
On account of the principal of do	2,938,465 99
	5,436,479 18
Amounting together, as will appear in detail by the statement (F) to	18,368,325 07
And leaving in the treasury, on 30th Sept. 1812, a balance of	2,361,652 69
	$20,729,977 76

The statement (E) exhibits in detail the payments made by the treasury department for the several branches of the military and naval expenditure during the same year (from 1st October 1811, to 30th Sept. 1812) and also during the two last months (October and November 1812)

The receipts for the last quarter of the year 1812 on account of both revenue and loans, are estimated at nine millions of dollars; and the expenditures (including about 1,500,000 dollars on account of the principal of the public debt, and 1,000,000 for the militia) at nearly the same sum.

The sums obtained or secured on loan during this year, amount, so far as has been ascertained at the treasury to (a*) 13,100,200

Of which there was received prior to 1s October 1812, as above stated	5,847,212 50
Received or to be received prior to 1st January 1813,	6,202,987 50
To be received in January & February 1812,	1,250,000
	13,100,200

NOTE.

* (a.) The amount was stated in the president's message at the commencement of the session at eleven millions of dollars The other two millions have been contracted for subsequent to its date.

It will also appear by the statement (F) that this sum was obtained on the following terms, viz:

For six per cent. stock, irredeemable till 1st January, 1825, and afterwards redeemable at the pleasure of the U. S.	7,415,200

On temporary loans at the rate of 6 per cent a year, and reimbursible as followeth viz:

In 1813	1,350,000
1814	750,000
1817	50,000
	2,150,000
For treasury notes bearing an annual interest of 5 2-5 per cent. and reimbursable one year after date	3,535,000
	$3,100,200

From the present demand, it appears probable that the residue of the treasury notes authorized by the act of 30th June last, and amounting to $1,465,000 will be disposed of prior to the 1st March next.

It may be proper also to state that notwithstanding the addition thus made to the public debt, and although a considerable portion has been remitted from England and brought to market in America, the publick stocks which had at first experienced a slight depression, have been for the last 3 months, and continue to be at par.

Year 1813.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1810, amounted to $12,513,490.

The nett revenue arising from the same sources which accrued during the year 1811, amounted, as will appear by the statements (a, and b.), to $7,902,560

The same revenue for the year 1812 is estimated at $12,500,000 of which sum about $5,500,000 arise from duties on the late importations from G Britain.

The custom house bonds out standing on the 1st day of January 1813, and falling due in that year, are estimated after deducting bad debts, at $11,250,000: and it is believed that the probable amount of receipts from that source into the treasury during the year 1813. may be safely estimated at $11,500,000

The sales of public lands north of the Ohio river during the year ending on the 30th September 1811, and after deducting the lands which have reverted to the U. S have amounted, as appears by the statement(c)to 390,000 acres; and the payments by the purchasers to $790,000. The Indian wars may affect the sales, and perhaps to a certain extent the amount of payments ——It is however, believed that that branch of revenue may together with some other small items be estimated for the ensuing year at $500,000, making the whole amount of probable receipts into the treasury for the year 1813, exclusively of loans, $12,000,000

The expenditures of that year are estimated as follows viz:

1. Expences of a civil nature, both foreign and domestic,	$1,500,000
2. Public debt, viz: Interest, including that on new loans of the ys. 1812 and 1813.	3,300,000
Reimbursement of 6 per cent and defr'd stocks & of temporary loans and treasury notes, falling due in 1813, & estimated amount of purchases of stock.	5,200,000
	$8,500,000

3. Military establishment:

The estimates of the secretary of war, are with respect to the army, predicated on the employment of the whole force authorized by law, and amounting to 36,700 men of every description.

Adding to this the expence incident to the service of volunteers and militia, and also the encrease of pay of the army, the appropriation for arming the militia, and $400,000 of the unexpended balance for fortifications, the whole contemplated expense may be estimated as follows:

Army—Pay, subsistence, bounties, clothing and hospitals,	$9,350,000
Ordnance and amories,	1,850,000
Quarter Masters department and contingencies,	2,500,000
Fortifications,	900,000
Arming the militia,	200,000
Volunteers and militia in actual service,	2,000,000
Indian department,	200,000
	$17,000,000

4. Naval establishment:

The estimates of the secretary of the navy are predicated on the employment of the the following force, viz:

Commissioned and warrant officers,	$871
Petty officers, seamen & boys, viz:	
For 9 frigates and nine smaller vessels,	8,600
For 200 gun boats and other vessels,	7,000
Marines, including officers,	1,869
Total,	$3,360

And the expence is estimated as follows, viz:

Pay, provisions and medicine	3,290,000
Ordnance	100,000
Repairs, contingencies, and navyyards, adding the annual appropriation of 200,000 dolls. for timber	1,125,000
Marine corps	410,000
	4,925,000
Amounting altogether to	$31,925,000
The receipts on account of the revenue having been estimated at	12,000,000
Leaves a balance to be provided for by loans of	$19,925,000

Of this sum more than one million is already contracted for, and there remains on hand a balance of about a million and a half in treasury notes not yet disposed of. An authority to issue new notes for about two millions and an half more, being the amount reimburseable in 1813, will still keep the whole amount issued at five millions, and reduce the amount of the loan to about fifteen millions of dollars.

In order to facilitate the loan, and perhaps to improve its terms, it may, however, be eligible to leave some discretion in the executive as to the respective amounts of stock and notes to be issued; which may be advantageously varied according to circumstances, without encreasing the aggregate of both.

The preceding estimates do not embrace the expence incident to the proposed increase of the navy, nor any other expenditure not yet authorised by law. In order to meet any new expences which may be thus authorised by Congress, it will therefore be necessary to increase the loan to a corresponding amount.

The sums received or to be received on loan during the calendet year 1812, have been stated at 12,950,200

The payments on account of the principal of the debt during the same year, tho' not yet precisely ascertained, may be estimated (so far as ascertained on the first of December at the treasury) at 2,350,200

Making the actual increase of debt during that year - - - 10,600,000

It appears, according to the preceding estimate, that the whole sum to be borrowed during the year 1813, will amount to about twenty millions of dollars; and that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt will exceed five millions; making the actual increase of the debt during that year fifteen millions of dollars.

Of the revenue which will accrue during the year 1813, and on which the recipts of the year 1814 will principally depend, it is not practicable at this moment to form a correct estimate. So far as may be inferred from the experience of the short period which has elapsed since the declaration of war, it is not probable that the revenue derived from customs will exceed the amount of five millions five hundred thousand dollars, at which it had been estimated in a former communication. The duties accrued, or which will accrue, during the last six months of this year, after deducting drawbacks and expences of collection, are estimated at less than nine millions of dollars, which, deducting about five millions five hundred thousand dollars on account of duties on the late importations from Great-Britain, and one million from the duties on importations from Calcutta and China, would not leave more than two millions five hundred thousand dollars for the ordinary revenue on those branches of commerce which are permitted by law, and from which the United States will not be nearly excluded by the law.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, Dec. 1, 1812.

From the Boston Paladium.

Last evening arrived the ship Powhatten, capt. Harrick, 42 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we were favored with London papers to the 21st Oct. and Liverpool to the 28th.

Letters of Marque and reprisals have been issued against America by the British Government.

Convoys were about to sail from England for Newfoundland and the West-Indies.

The official account of the sursender of Gen Hull's army had been published—together with Hull's and Cass's statements, and news-paper Phillipics.

The American colours taken at Fort-Detroit have been hung up in Whitehall Chapel, near the French eagles and standard.

Col. Darroch, is appointed a Brigadier General to serve in Canada.

Capt. Dacres account of the loss of the Guerriere is published in the London papers. He says nothing of defective masts and compliments capt. Hull for his treatment to officers and seamen.

The Argo, 44, is ordered to Jamaica; the Atalanta is to return to Halifax.

An expedition against the coast of France was preparing in England.

Three frigates were ready for sea at Bordeaux at the last dates.

The British trade is represented as being embarrassed.

The Island which lately appeared near the Azores, has sunk again, leaving a shoal.

The Right Hon. George Canning is returned a member of parliament for Liverpool.

Gen. Gascoyne is chosen with Mr Canning for Liverpool. Mr. Brougham and Mr Creevey, of course lost their election.

Mr. Dundas has been elected for Edinburgh.

Mr Wilberforce has has voluntarily declined a reelection to parliament.

It is calculated that *Ministers* will have an accession of forty members in the new parliament.

A petition for peace has been voted at Derby.

The 20th French bulletin, gives an account of their entrance into Moscow. It is dated Sept. 17th. They say the Russians set fire to the city in 500 places; that 1600 churches, 1000 palaces, and immence Magazines were destroyed. 100 of the incendiaries had been shot. 30,000 sick and wounded Russians, it says, were burnt.

The French entered Moscow, September 15, having fought no battle after that of Moskwa.

The Russian official account says, before the French entered Moscow, "all the valuables, the stores in the arsenals, and almost all other property, public and private, were previously removed, and scarcely a single inhabitant remained in the town. The entrance of the French into Moscow is not an annihilation of the empire. Advantages may accrue from our abandoning the capital. We shall be enabled to cut off all reinforcements marching to join him from the rear. We hope to compel the enemy to leave Moscow, and change his line of operations."

The Russian General Kutusow is daily receiving reinforcements and is well supplied. The Russian Emperor acts with great firmness. A new levy of 400,000 is ordered.

The Moldavian army was advancing.—Patriotic donations continued.

It is said several French officers had been assassinated at Moscow, being mistaken for Bonaparte.

Bonaparte has sent proposals of peace to the Emperor of Russia.

It is said the Emperor rejected Bonaparte's overture, and had determined to refuse every overture, while the enemy is in his country.

Since the entrance of the French into Moscow, the Emperor of Russia has issued a very excellent declaration. It says "the enemy is possessed of bare walls, containing neither inhabitants nor provisions. The haughty conqueror imagined on his entering Moscow, he might prescribe a peace, but he is deceived. He entered Russia with 300,000 troops, by war, desertion, sickness, want, &c. he has lost one half. We have an army still before him, and three endeavouring to cut off his retreat.

The treaty between Russia and Turkey is published.

Some alarm existed at St. Petersburgh and application was made to ship some of the trading property. The Emperor said he saw no ground for fear; but gave the permission, and some articles had been embarked. Hemp had fallen in price.—Measures were taken with a view to the protection of S. P.

At the last dates the Russians were acting vigorously against the French near Moscow, and driving them in or cutting them off—Taking convoys of ordnance on the road from Smolensk. One Russian gen. was operating with success near Rousa and Mojaisk; and another on the Dwina. An expedition from Riga against Mittau had succeeded. The French were driven from it.

Gen. Viscount Cathcart's account of the loss of the French in the battle of Moskwa states it at 40,000. The position taken by the main Russian army is 20 miles in the rear of Moscow, here a great battle was soon expected.

Russian Imperial Manifesto.

It is with a heavy heart we are compelled to inform every son of the country, that the enemy entered Moscow on the 5d (15th) September. The glory of the Russian empire, however, is not thereby tarnished. On the contrary, every individual is inspired with fresh courage, firmness and hope that all the evils meditated against us by our enemies will eventually fall upon their own heads. The enemy has not become master of Moscow, by overcoming or weakening our forces; the commander in chief, by the advice of a council of war, has found it expedient to retire at a moment of necessity, in order by the best and most effectual means to turn the trancset triumoh of the enemy to his inevitable ruin. However painful it may be to Russians, to hear that the original capital of the empire is in the hands of the enemy of their country, yet it is consolatory to reflect that he is possessed merely of bare walls, contained within the circuit neither inhabitants nor provisions. The haughty conquerer, imagined that on his entrence into Moskow he would become the arbiter of the whole Russian Empire, when he might prescribe to it such a peace as he should think proper, but he is deceived in his expectations; he will neither have acquired the power of dictating, nor the means of subsistance. The assembled and daily increased force of the districts of Moskow, will not neglect to block up every avenue, and to destroy such parties as may be detached for the purpose of collecting provisions; until the enemy shall perceive that his hopes of astonishing the world by the capture of Moskow were in vain, and he be compelled to open a passage for himself by force.

His situation is as follows:—He entered Russia with 300,000 men, the principal part consisted of natives of different Kingdoms, serving and obeying him, not from free will—not in defence of their respective countries—but solely from terror——The half of this multifarious army has been destroyed, partly by our brave troops partly by desertion, and partly by hunger and sickness; with the remainder he is come to Moscow. His audacious irruption, not only into the very heart of Russia, but into its ancient capital, will, without doubt, greatly his ambiton, and give him cause of boasting;—but the character of that measure must be determined.

He has not entered a country where every step he takes inspires all with terror, and bends both the troops and the inhabitants to his feet. Russia is unaccustomed to subjection, and will not suffer her laws religion, freedom and property to be trampled upon; She will defend them to the last drop of her blood. Hitherto the general zeal against the enemy clearly evinces how powerfully our empire is guarded by the undaunted spirit of its sons. Thus no one dispairs, nor is this a time to dispair, when every class of the Empire is inspired with courage and firmness—when the enemy with the remainder of his daily increased forces, at a distance from home, in the midst of a numerous people; is surrounded by our armies, one of which stand before him, and the other three are endeavouring to cut off his retreat, and to prevent him from receiving any fresh reinforcements—when Spain has not only thrown off his yoke but also threatens to invade his territories—when the greatest part of Europe (exhausted and enslaved by him,) serving him involuntarily, is anxiously and impatiently awaiting the moment when she shall tare herself from his heavy and insupportable chains—when his own country sees no end to the torrents of its blood shed for his tyranical ambition.

In the present disasterous state of human affairs, will not that country acquire eternal fame, which after encountering all the inevitable desolations of war, shall at last, by patients and intrepidity, succeed in procuring an amicable and permanent peace, not only for itself, but also for other powers; may even for those who are unwillingly fighting against us? It is gratifying and natural for a generous nation to render good for evil.

Almighty God! turn thy merciful eye to thy supplicating Russian Church.—Vouch-safe courage and patients to thy people, struggling in a just cause, so that they may thereby overcome the enemy;—and in saving themselves may also defend the freedom of Kings and nations.

ALEXANDER.

WASHINGTON CITY:

December, 12.

Copy of a letter from Com. Rodgers, to the Secretary of the Navy.

At sea, long. 32, lat. 33, November 1, 1812.

SIR,

I wrote you on the 18th inst by the British Packet Swallow, informing you of having captured that vessel with between an hundred and fifty & two hundred thousand dolls on board; and I now write you by a British South Sea-Ship, loaded with oil, captured yesterday, one of two ships under convoy of the frigate Galatea.

The above ship is manned from the Congress, and it is blowing so fresh that I cannot learn from captain Smith her name, having separated from him yesterday in chase of the (Ga.) whilst he was manning the prize, and owing to excessive bad weather last night, was unable to join him to day.

I got within six or seven miles of the Ga. by sun set, but the extreme darkness of the night enabled her to escape.

With the greatest
respect &c &c,
JOHN RODGERS

The Hon. Paul Hamilton sec'y. of the Navy.

[The prize mentioned above has arrived at Norfolk.]

The following letter from captain Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, was transmitted to Congress on the 11th instant by the President, who speaks in the highest terms of captain Decatur, and all his companions:

U. S. S. United States, at sea, October 30 1812.

THE HON. PAUL HAMILTON,

SIR—

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 25th instant being in lat. 29 N. Long. 29 30 W. we fell in with, and after an action of an hour & an half, captured his Britannic Majesty's ship Macedonian, commanded by captain John Carden, and mounting 49 carriage guns (the odd gun shifting.) She is a frigate of the largest class, 2 years old 4 months out of dock, and reputed one of the best sailers in the British service——The enemy being to windward had the advantage of engaging us at his own distance, which was so great that for the first half hour we did not use our carronades, and at no moment was he within the complete effect of our musketry or grape—to this circumstance and a heavy swell, which was on at the time, I ascribe the unusual length of the same action.

The enthusiasm of every officer—seamen and marine on board this ship on discovering the enemy—their steady conduct in battle, and precision of their fire, could not be surpassed——Where all met my expectations, it would be unjust in me to discriminate——Permit me however, to recommend to your particular notice, my 1st Lieutenant, Wm. H. Allen. He has served with me upwards of five years and to his unremitted exertions in disciplining the crew, is to be imputed the obvious superiority of our gunnery exhibited in the result of this contest.

Subjoined is a list of the killed and wounded on both sides. Our loss compared with that of the enemy will appear small. Amongst our wounded, you will observe the name of lt Funk, who died a few hours after the action—he was an officer of great gallantry and promise, and the service has sustained a severe loss in his death.

The Macedonian lost her mizzen mast, fore and main top masts and main yard, and was much cut up in her hull—The damage sustained by this ship was not such as to render her return into port necessary, and had I not deemed it important that we should see our prize in, should have continued our cruize.

With the highest
consideration and respect,
I am sir, your obedient
humble servant.

(Signed)
STEPHEN DECATUR.

The United States and her prize have arrived at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 14

NORFOLK, December 7.

After a lapse of near six months, the war is brought upon our own coast—The enemy are in considerable force off the Capes.

It is believed that the British admiral has divided his fleet into 3 divisions; two of the division's having a ship of the line with some of the smaller frigates, and the other division composed of four or five of the largest class of frigates and some small vessels.

These divisions are probably stationed, one off New York; another at the entrance of Boston bay; and the 3d is off the Chesapeake—These divisions are no doubt, intended to obstruct the return of our frigates, and the entrance of such prizes as they may make.

Public Ledger.

The advices from the French coast bring accounts that the discontents of the people against the new conscription is at the highest pitch—so much so, that the officers employed in enforcing it, have found themselves under the necessity of assuring the people that Bonaparte has promised to make peace with Russia this winter, and to bring back the army from the North.

A butcher at Rennes in France, named Le Fevre, who was drawn for the late conscription, chopped off his left hand to evade the service. He was tried and condemned to 14 years imprisonment; and his father who had lost 4 children in Bonaparte's campaigns, was condemned to pay 300 francs for being privy to his son's offence.

Gen. Brock was appointed knight of the order of the Bath, for his success at Detroit.

The president has, we understand, committed the department of war, for the present to the Sec'y of state. This measure is adopted, according to provisions, in acts of congres, and to the practice under them. It will continue no longer than until a successor shall be ready to take permanent charge of that department. By this arrangement, the public business will proceed at the same time that the personal convenience of Mr. Eustis will be accommodated——It is understood that he will give all the information and aid in his power to the measures of the department, whilst he remains in the city.

(Nat. Intel

Extract of a letter from an officer at Sacketts Harbour, to his friend in this village.

dated November 29.

'Thursday the 26th, slipped off the stocks the new U. States ship Madison under the discharge of 18 guns from the brig Oneida, and the huzzas of thousands on board the fleet, and on the shore. The guns were fired half minutely from starboard to larboard, and from stem to stern. She is a fine ship, and we flatter ourselves, will be able to lay alongside the R. George—The keel of this vessel was laid on the 2d of October, and her burthen 530 tons—pierced for 13 guns on a side and 2 stern chasers—28 guns:

The Lake has become very boisterous—our fleet have not ventured out since my last, and it is in my mind a matter of much doubt whether they make another cruise this season or not.'

Waterford Gazette.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We have complete files of London Papers (says the Boston Centinel,) to the 22d October. They furnish very momentuous tidings.

Bonaparte as was anticipated, had entered Moskow, but as was not expected, that proud city, with its numerous palaces churches &c. has been destroyed by fire! At the last date the French continued in or near Moscow and the Russian Columns were forming round it. The Russian army appeared undismayed and the Emperor Alexander continued true to himself and his country's cause.

The accounts from Spain were highly interesting. Lord Wellington was driving the French with rapidity from the Northern parts into France. In the south King Joseph Souchet and Soult had united; but had done nothing but confine Maitland's expedition to Alicant.

The American licensed vessels that had been detained in England, had been liberated and sailed for the Peninsula.

A severe gale of wind did considerable damage in the English ports, on the 20th Oct and several American vessels suffered.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *December* 25, 1812.

THE official report of Gen. SMYTH of the transactions which have lately taken place at Black Rock, addressed to General Dearborn, is published in this day's GAZETTE.—We have also published a note from Peter B. Porter, Army Contractor and Member of Congress, to the Editor of the "Buffalo Gazette," requesting the suspension of public opinion, and pledging himself to prove the falsehood of the statement and the cowardice of General SMYTH:

After reading the Address of Gen. SMYTH, "*To the Men of New York,*" and "*To the Army of the Centre,*" we set him down as not *bottom.* We, however believe, that the charge of cowardice comes with an ill grace from Peter B Porter, for if common fame speaks truth, he has as great an aversion to use deadly weapons as general SMYTH!

It is now however, of little consequence what were the motives which actuated General SMYTH—THE DEED IS DONE;—*The country is disgraced, the lives and property of the citizens on that frontier put in jeopardy, and an immence treasure expended.*

A letter from an officer in the army with Gen. Harrison to a gentleman in this town, says, that Gen. Harrison is determined to be at the Rapids of the Miami with his army on the 10th of January next.

BUFFALO MOB.

In consequence of some foolish expression of Mr. Pomroy, who kept a public house at Buffalo, the Baltimore volunteers, (some of whom boasted, that they had been engaged in the mob at the latter place) resolved to pay him a visit. They rushed on the house, one of the largest and most valuable in the village, with the fury of tigers. They soon demolished the furniture and partitions by means of axes and other weapons, and actually destroyed most of the plaistering, and beat some large holes through the weather boarding. Colonel Porter of the light artillery, who happened to be near by, interfered to save the property from such outrage. Finding his own personal exertions of no avail, he immediately collected fifty or sixty men of his corps, who entered the house with drawn sabres to disperse the mob.—A rencontre ensued, when some of the mob leaped from the upper windows, or through the holes they had made, and dislocated their limbs;—others were cut in a most shocking manner;—one had his hand dissevered from his arm; others had their faces and heads laid open by the sabres. Three or four were left for dead; but, it is believed, that they all are now out of danger. The officers of the Baltimore volunteers, be it spoken in their praise, used every exertion to suppress the mob. These lawless men afterwards uttered imprecations against the artillerists, saying *they cut too hard.* Too much praise cannot be given to Col. Porter for his firmness during the contest, and for his lenity after he had secured the mob under a strong guard. A veteran, who has experienced thirty-five years service, is not to be intimidated by a lawless mob.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURGH, December 1[illegible]

"The house has this day agreed to adjourn on Wednesday the 24th inst until Wednesday the 30th—a week.

The committee on banks met yesterday—It was equally divided on the bank question—of course the report is unfavorable——This day the report in favor of granting titles to settlers within the depreciation districts, was adopted and the same committee who reported appointed to bring in a bill.

Mr. Farraley presented the petition of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, praying for a charter.

"On consideration of the resolution against banks, presented yesterday a question of postponement was taken on which considerable debate took place. The postponement was advocated by Messrs. Holgate and Farrelly, for the purpose of introducing a substitute in favor of granting the charter prayed for, to wit: the Mechanic's Bank, which was opposed by G. Cochran & Marks. On the suggestion of Messrs. Duane and others the question was postponed without trying the merits of the case.

(Commonwealth.

From Frankfort, (Ken.) Dec. 16.

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Henderson, Ken. to one of the Editors of "The Argus," dated

HENDERSON, Dec. 5, 1812.

"In haste I will give you a short but correct account of the fortunate expedition of Captain Craig, of Shawanee town, who returned a few days ago.

"He ascended the Illinois river with a company consisting of about 8[illegible] men, to be under the command of Col. Russell, and was to have met him at some given place; but failing in that he proceeded on until he came to the old Peoria town (about 20 miles above the one destroyed by Colonel Russell) where he was fired upon by some Indians, which he returned, and made good his landing without the loss of a man. On entering the town he met with no opposition; those who fired on him having made their escape. He took 42 prisoners; got a large quantity of furs; and destroyed all their houses and property, consisting of large barns full of wheat; cribs full of corn, and gardens full of cabbages. He also took prisoner an English trader, who was living with them; from whom he was informed that the warriors principally belonging to that place being apprised of the coming of the army under the command of General Hopkins, had went over to Fox river to obtain assistance. The prisoner he delivered up to Governor Howard.

"Much good hath resulted from General Hopkins's expedition: The Indians being apprised of his intended visit (or to use their phrase, the coming of the big army) the warriors nearly all had abandoned their towns which afforded Russell and Craig an opportunity of doing them all the damage that could have been effected. The information furnished by several of the prisoners state, that Gen. Hopkins was within fifteen miles of the Peoria town when his army turned for home, and was pursuing a direct course to the place."

We have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter from Gen. Harrison to Gov. Shelby; from which it seems the General contemplates moving on shortly with about 3000 men. It will be difficult (if at all practicable) to provision more. He has given Governor Shelby orders to disband the six months men under Gen. Hopkins which, we understand, will be promptly complied with.

From Chillicothe, Dec. 17.

We understand that Gen. Winchester has left his camp at Defiance, and is now at the Rapids of the Miami, 70 miles from Detroit.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

(COPY)

CAMP, NEAR BUFFALO, 4th Dec. 1812.

SIR,

THE troops under my command having been ordered to hut themselves for the winter, it becomes my duty to report to you the proceedings [illegible] here since I took the command on the frontier.

On or about the 26th October, I ordered that 20 scows should be prepared for the transportation of the artillery and cavalry, and put the carpenters on that duty.

By the 26th of Nov. 10 scows were completed, and by bringing boats from lake Ontario, the number was increased to 70.

I had issued an address to the men of the State of New York, and perhaps 300 volunteers had arrived at Buffalo. I presumed that the regular troops, the volunteers under colonels Swift and M'Clure, would furnish 2300 men for duty; and of gen. Tannehill's brigade, reporting a total of 1650, as many as 413 had volunteered to cross into to Canada.

I deemed myself ready to cross with 3000 men at once, according to your orders.

Preparatory thereto on the night of the 27th November, I sent over two parties; one under lt. col. Bærstler; the other under capt King, with whom lieut. Angus of the Navy, at the head of a body of seamen united,

The first mentioned party was to ensure a guard, and destroy a bridge about five miles below Fort Erie; the second party were to take and render useless the cannon of the enemy's batteries and some pieces of light artillery.

The first party made some prisoners but failed to destroy the bridge: The second party, after rendering unserviceable the light artillery, seperated by some misapprehension, lt. Angus, the seamen, and a part of the troops returned, with all the boats, while captain King, captain Morgan, captain Sproul, lieut. Houston, and about 60 men, remained; captain King notwithstanding, with those under his command, advanced to the enemy's batteries, attacked and took two of them in succession, rendered unserviceable the cannon, and took a number of prisoners.

In descending the Niagara some distance, two boats were found, on board of which captain King sent his prisoners, all his officers, and half of his men. His high sense of honour would not allow him to quit the remainder ——He was captured with them.

Orders had been given that all the troops in the neighborhood should march at reveille to the place of embarkation. A part of the detachment sent in the night having returned, and excited apprehensions for the residue about 250 men under colonel Winder, put off in boats for the opposite shore, a part of the force had landed, when a superior force, with a piece of artillery appeared. A retreat was ordered, and col Winder's detch't suffered a loss of 6 killed and 22 wounded, 6 of whom were officers.

The general embarkation commenced as the troops arrived; but this being the first time the troops had embarked, the whole of the scows were occupied by about one third part of the artillery, while about 800 regular infantry, something upward of 200 twelve months volunteers, and perhaps 200 of those militia who had volunteered their services for a few days, occupied all the boats that were ready. The troops thus embarked moved up the stream to Black Rock, without sustaining loss from the enemy's fire. It was now afternoon and they are ordered to disembark and dine.

The enemy showed a force estimated at 5 or 600 men, drawn up in a field some distance from the River; and had one piece of artillery, said to be a nine pounder, ready to fire on our troops.

There remained unembarked a part of artillery, a few cavelry, the volunteers under col. M'Clure, amounting on that day to 340 men, a detachment from Gen. Tannehills brigade, number unknown, and little relied on.* There were also sundry crowds who might perhaps have followed the army had it been successful.

Recollecting your instructions "to cross with 3,000 men *at once*;" and consult some of my principal officers in "all important movements;" I called for the field officers of the regulars and twelve month volunteers embarked. Col Porter not being found at the moment, captain Gibson was called as the most senior officer of artillery.

These questions were put. *Is it expedient now to cross? Is the force we have sufficient to conquer the opposite coast?*

The first question was decided in the negative, by Cols Parker, Schuyler, and Winder, Lieut. Cols. Bærstler and Coles, and Major Campbell. Col. Swift of volunteers *alone* gave an opinion for *then* crossing over.

The second question was not decided—Col. Parker, Col. Schuyler, Lieut. Col. Coles, and Major Campbell was decidedly of the opinion the force was insufficient. Col. Winder, Col Swift, Lieut. Col. Bærstler, and Capt. Gibson deemed the force sufficient.

I determined to postpone crossing over until more complete preparation would enable me to embark the whole force at once, according to your instructions.

The next day was spent in such preparations; and the troops were ordered to be again at the place of embarkation at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th November. On their arrival, they were sent into the adjacent woods there to build fires, and remain until 8 o'clock in the morning of the 1st of December, when it was intended to put off two hours before day-light, so as to avoid the fire of the enemy's cannon, in passing the position which it was believed they occupied below; to land above Chippewa, assault that place, and if successful, march thro' Queenston, for Fort George. The contractor was called on to furnish rations for 2500 men for four days, when it was found he could furnish the pork, but not the flour. Sixty barrels were required and only thirty-five furnished.

The embarkation commenced, but was delayed by circumstances, so as not to be completed until day-light, when it was found that the regular infantry 688 men, the artillery 177, Col. Swift's volunteers 230 men, six companies of federal volunteers amounting to 276 men, about 100 militia of Col. Dobbins's regiment, and a few men in a boat with Mr. P. B Porter, contractor's agent, who was to pilot the enterprise, had embarked, the whole on board, without the commissioned officers, being 1500 men, or thereabouts; and it was now two hours later than the time fixed on for setting out. There were some groups of men not yet embarked; they were applied to, requested, and ordered by the Brigade Major, to get into the boats; they did not: he estimated their number at 150; it was probably greater.

It then became a question whether it was expedient to invade Canada, in open day-light, with 1500 men at a point where no reinforcements could be expected for some days. I saw that the number of regular troops was declining rapidly. I knew that on them chiefly I was to depend.

I called together the officers commanding corps of the regular army.—Colonel Parker being sick, those present were Col. Porter of the artillery, Col. Schuyler, Col. Winder, and Lt. Col. Coles. I put to them this question—*Shall we proceed?* They *unanimously* decided that we ought not.

I foresaw that the volunteers who had come out for a few days would disperse. Several of them had on the evening of the 28th broken their muskets because they had not seen a battle. I foresaw that the number of regular troops would decrease, the measles had affected them generally; the constant use of fresh meat had produced dysentaries; and they were now in tents in the month of December.—I informed the officers that the attempt to invade Canada would not be made, until the army was reinforced; and directed them to withdraw their troops, and cover them with huts immediately.

The volunteers and neighbouring people were dissatisfied, and it has been in the power of the contractor's agent to excite some clamour against the course pursued. He finds the contract a losing one at this time; and would wish to see the army in Canada, that he might not be found to supply it.

I am sorry the situation of the force under my command had not been such as to make the propriety of a forward movement obvious to all. Circumstanced as we were, I have thought it my duty to follow the cautious counsels of experience, and not by precipitation, to add to the list of our defeats.

You will perceive my motives by my letter of the 30th of Oct. wherein I said, "I would cross in three days if I had the means. Without them, it would be injustice to the nation and myself to attempt it. *I must not be defeated*"

Allow me to recommend to your attention, and that of the secretary of war, captain William King of the 15th infantry, as an officer of the first class. His dauntless bravery, refined mind, high sense of honor, and ambition to distinguish himself, render him a fit subject for promotion; and he is perhaps the best disciplinarian in the army.

I have the honor to be,
With perfect respect,
Sir, your most obedient,
ALEXANDER SMYTH,
Brigadier General.

Major General DEARBORN.

STATEMENT

Of the number of troops embarked on the morning of the 1st of December, on the Niagara river, under the command of Brig. Gen. Smyth.

12th & 20th infantry	214	From official returns
5th & 13th infantry	271	
14th & 23d infantry	214	
Artillery	177	
Col. M'Clure's volunt.	276	
Col. Swift's volunteers	230	by estim.
3 companies Dobbin's regiment,	100	by estim
With Gen. Porter	30	by estim.
	1512	

I certify that the strength of the 12th, 20th, 5th, 13th, 14th and 23d infantry, the artillery, and colonel M'Clure's volunteers embarked, are stated from official returns, and that no other troops than the above were embarked when the enterprize was abandoned.

JAS. BANKHEAD,
Captain and Brigade Major.

Buffaloe, Dec. 8th, 1812.

To the Editor of the Buffalo Gazette.

SIR,

A friend has just handed me the proof sheet of your paper of this morning, in which is contained what purports to be Gen. Smyth's *official* account of the affairs of the 28th of November and 1st of December.

I beg you will suspend the publication so long as to assure the public that in your next, I will give a *true* account of some of the most prominent transactions of those days.

When our lives, our property:—When the precious and dear bought gift of our ancestors—the sacred honor of our country:—When every thing that we prize as men, or ought to hold dear as patriots, are falling and fading before us, it is time to speak out, whatever be the hazard.

In ascribing, as I shall not hesitate to do, the late disgrace on this frontier to the cowardice of Gen. Smyth, I beg to be understood as not intending to implicate the characters of the officers whose opinions he has brought forward to bolster up his conduct. *Several* of them I know to be as brave men as ever wielded a sword; and their advice, if indeed they gave the advice imputed to them, may be accounted for in the obvious consideration, with which every one who saw him must have been impressed, that any military attempt under *such* a leader must, in all human probability, prove disgraceful.

Your very humble servant,
PETER B. PORTER.

From the Western Press, printed at Mercer, Dec 19, 1812.

A gentleman passed through this place last evening from Buffalo, who states, that on Friday night the 11th inst. Col. Irwin had crossed the Niagara near Black Rock, with a small party of men, that they had done considerable damage to the enemy, and brought away several thousand dollars worth of plunder. If small parties like this, can still cross, burn houses, stables, barns, &c. and carry off what they please, what could have been done in case Gen. Smyth had suffered the whole army to cross? This gentleman is a native of Baltimore, and was one of those brave men who crossed to the Canada shore and assisted in spiking the guns of the enemy on the night of the 28th ult. He adds, that Gen Smyth has moved his regulars to eleven mile creek, and left all the public stores without a guard. The inhabitants have became greatly alarmed in consequence of the defenceless situation in which they are left, hourly expecting a descent from the other side, unless a detachment of the militia of the neighbourhood be speedily ordered out to defend them.

The capture of another British frigate, will go well nigh to drive Mr Madison out of his poor senses—the constant accumulation of evidence of the good old federal doctrine of *naval defence*, when placed in opposition to the nonsence of democracy attempting to vindicate commercial rights, and to punish commercial indignities *upon land*, must disturb the philosophical bosoms of our Canada taking Cabinet.

What a wretched figure does their General Hull, and their Gen. Smyth, and Peter B. Porter, and Gen. John Chandler, and Field Marshall Dearborn, with their ridiculous bladder-blown proclamations and laurelled coats, when compared with the Federal officers of the navy!

The first have done nothing but disgrace the country; the latter have excited the applauses not only of their friends, but of their enemies! We think the administration, in spite of all the maxims of Jeffersonism, and all their hatred of commerce will be forced, by the mere effect of popular opinion, against all their passions and prejudices, to resort to the Federal ground, *strengthen our navy, and defend our commercial rights on the water?*

We are fully sensible how bitter the potion will prove to their restrictive torpedo stomachs—but they will have to swallow it.

[Con. Mirror]

It is a fact, that in the arrangement made with Erskine, which our government said was completely satisfactory there was nothing about that question touching seamen, which is now the sole object of the war.

It is a fact, that with Erskine our cabinet said, the "Orders in council" were the "great matter in dispute." And now Mr. Russel says their removal is only a subject of "minor importance."

It is a fact, that Mr Madison, in his message declared that "the current revenue would pay the current expence of government."—And it is a fact, that Gallatin says he wants a loan of TWENTY MILLIONS!!!!!!! These people must indeed think that we have no memories!!

N. Y. Statesman.

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812.

Flint Glass Manufactory.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY* on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood street, Pittsburgh

☞ Orders, for any articles in their line will be thankfully received and promptly executed

N. B A generous price given for *POT or PEARL ASH* December 21, 1812. tf

FULLING AND DYEING.

THE subscriber has now in complete operation a *NEW FULLING MILL*, on Montour's Run, half a mile above the old Fulling Mill, formerly in the name of Robert Miller, deceased. He will carry on the Fulling Business in all its different branches, and as he will attend to the business in person, so that those who may favor him with their custom, may rely upon having their work executed in the best manner

Cloth will be received at the store of GEO. COCHRAN, Esq Market street, Pittsburgh, and returned dressed, or at the Mill, as may best suit the customer

JOHN WALKER

Moon township, Allegheny county,
December 24, 1812

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Firm of *Theodore Mazurie & Co*, is *this day* dissolved by mutual consent—All persons having any demands against them are requested to call on THEODORE MAZURIE for immediate settlement.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1812.

3tq

SCUTCHING TOW
OF
FLAX AND HEMP,
A LARGE QUANTITY WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE USE
OF THE
Pittsburgh Steam Paper-Mill.

ONE Cent and an half given by the subscribers, at their Book store, for scutching tow, clean and well shaken—

R & J PATTERSON.

December 24, eow13 q

NOTICE,

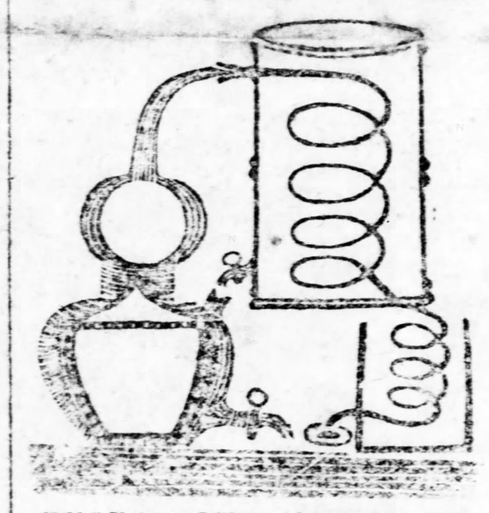
IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Doctor *Joseph Vander Schot*, deceased, to make payment on or before the first day of February next, otherwise their accounts will be put into proper officers hands for collection

MARY VANDER SCHOT, Admix

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1812.

N. B Persons having Books in their possession belonging to Doctor Joseph Vander Schot, are requested to return them immediately

For Sale, an Eight Day Clock, and a double tin'd Still, on reasonable terms 3t



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for Sale at his Copper and Tin Ware-House, next door to the Post-Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons
Copper by the Sheet
Tin by the Box
sheet Iron by the 100 lbs or less quantity

N. B. Orders forwarded for Stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Three or Four Journeymen Tinplate workers wanted, who will receive good wages and constant employment, and

Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery Business. Pittsburgh, Nov 18, 1812

COTTON AND WOOL
MACHINERY.

THE subscribers have fixed a convenient shop at Mr. Anthony Beelen's Foundry, for the purpose of carrying on the *Machine Making Business*, in its various branches; such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Doubling, Roving, Winding Blocks, Stretching Frames, Mules, Throssels, Winding Machines for Warping, Reels, and every other article in the Manufacturing of Cotton.

Also, Wool Card Boleys and Jennies

From their long experience at the Union Manufactory of Maryland, and other parts of the United States in the above line, they flatter themselves to be entitled to a share of the patronage of a discerning and liberal public.

Orders will be thankfully received and executed in the best manner, and with the utmost dispatch

ROE & LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1812.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

October 18, 1812

THE Managers have this day ordered, that a farther Installment of five per cent. equal to *two and an half dollars* on each Share of the Capital Stock of said company, be paid by the Stockholders on or before the first day of January, 1813.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Chief Clerk

200 Dollars Reward.

A bundle containing 300 sheets of twenty dollar notes, printed in *blank* for the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, was taken out of a box, and supposed to be stolen on the night of the 19th instant, at the house of Messrs Woodford and Taliaferro in Fredericksburg The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said notes to Dabney Herndon, Esq of that place, or to the subscriber.

That the public may be guarded against imposition, they are informed, that *no twenty dollar notes have been nor will be issued* by the Farmers' Bank of Virginia or any of its branches, until further notice

WM. NEKERVIS, *Cashier.*

Richmond, 30th October, 1812

DANIEL CHUTE

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he proposes opening a SCHOOL on Monday the 21st of December, in the commodious room, lately occupied, over Mr. Thomas Algeo's store which he formerly. With gratitude he acknowledges past favors, and assures the public that no exertions shall be spared to render the seminary respectable, and reasonable to employers. Terms of tuition moderate, payable at entrance. For further information apply to *Daniel Chute* or *Reuben Neal*.

Pittsburgh, December 16 1812

N. B. If suitable encouragement be offered an Evening School will be opened at the same place

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,

will be given for any quantity of

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,

by the subscriber, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

100 Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the employment of the subscriber, living near York (Penn) Thursday evening the 19th inst. a man named JOHN LOVELL. On the Tuesday before, he left the subscriber's house, having under his care a waggon and five horses, loaded with 26 barrels of flour, which he was to drive to Baltimore—where he was to dispose of the flour to the best advantage He arrived with the team accordingly, at Baltimore, and sold the flour at the rate of $9 50 per barrel. He then took one of the horses, and putting the money received for the flour in his pocket—made off

Said Lovell is a stout man, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and lean face The horse which he took, is a bright bay, dark thin mane and tail, his hind feet white, about 11, or 12 years old, and about 14 hands high.

The above reward of One Hundred Dollars will be given for delivering said Lovell and horse to the subscriber, or Fifty Dollars for either of them,

WILLIAM JONES

November 23, 1812.

MATTHEW FIELDING,

INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and the country adjacent, that he has opened a *DYE HOUSE* on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, where he intends carrying on the Dyeing Business in all its various branches. Storekeepers and others having silks spotted or mildewed, can have them coloured so as to look as well as new—Gentlemens' cloaths scoured or dyed in the neatest manner The favors of the public are respectfully solicited

Pittsburgh, December 17, 1812.

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE

THE Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved, contains, by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser

Enquire of *JOHN NIBLOW* on the premises, or *WILLIAM WILKINS* Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812 tf

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber five miles from Pittsburgh, about the 18th of November last, a small bay MARE, both hind feet white, white face, blind of the near eye, trots. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pitt township, Allegheny county,
December 10, 1812.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1y.)

JUSTICES BLANKS,
Handsomely printed on good paper,
For *sale*, at this Office.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

* *Six hundred men of this brigade are said to have deserted in 24 hours. A court martial of this brigade fined a volunteer twelve and an half cents for desertion!*

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first, of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will plesse to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in
the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street, Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs. Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs. G. & R. Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs. John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No. 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street, John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 35, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs. G. and R. Waits's, Nos. 38 and 64, Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs. Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr. John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr. Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentery or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For sale, at this Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATEY,

Two Apprentices to the
Apothecary & Drug business
Apply to
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812

AARON HART,

AT THE SIGN OF THE RIFLE.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by *John M'Combs*, in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, where he carries on the

GUNSMITH BUSINESS,

in all its various branches. He flatters himself that he will be able to furnish those who may call on him, with Rifles, Fowling Pieces, and Pistols, equal in goodness and workmanship to any made in the state.

Repairing, stocking, &c. done at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1812.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c. &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head ache, cholic, &c. &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 13, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz.—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 13, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved note at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

PIONEER.

THE first volume of the Pioneer is now completed. The Editor regrets the immoderate detention of the last number. He assures his readers it was not owing to any omission on his part that the last number did not make its appearance about the first of the month.

The Editor proposes to issue a second volume complete and in boards, about the first of May, 1813, price $1 75. He most respectfully solicits subscribers to settle with the Editor or his agents for the volume which is completed. Those who may feel disposed to engage the second volume will leave their names with the agent contiguous to their place of residence, or have them forwarded to the Editor, or John M. Snowden, Pittsburgh, where the Pioneer may be had in boards or elegantly bound. Subscribers in town who either move, or formerly may not have received their numbers, are requested to call with the editor. *October* 29, 1812.

P. S. The Editor is really mortified to find the paper which he ordered, to complete the volume, is much inferior to the first.—The reader may rest assured a similar paper at a similar price was ordered, and that it was not until the greater part of the number had been wrought off, that it was discovered by the Editor.

The Honest Man's Almanac FOR THE YEAR 1813.

At the usual price,

Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.

The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foretelling the weather.

Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Liars, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors;" besides many useful Tables, Lists of Roads, &c it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,
HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

POTASH WANTED.

THE higest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent*
for Bridgeport Glass Company.

August 6th, 1812.

FOR SALE.

THE yearly Ground Rent of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars on Lot No. 49 in Penn street; also, the yearly Ground Rent of Forty Dollars on part of Lots No. 112 and 113, in Front street, and a Mortgage on Lot No. 99, of Fifteen Hundred Dollars. For particulars apply to Mr. *THOMAS GORMLEY*
RALPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1812 tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED FROM FORT FAYette on the 22d instant, a soldier named *JOHN GEERS*, 36 years of age, 6 feet high, fair complexion, brown hair hazle eyes, was born in Kent county, Maryland, walks lame.

The above reward, and all reasonable pences will be paid for the apprehension said deserter, on his being delivered to me any Officer of the United States Army.

ALEXANDER CUMMING
Capt. 1st Regt. Light Dragoons.
Fort Fayette, 25th November, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of
Flour, Whiskey, Hard Soap, and Candles.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh. *September* 15, 1812.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, or well broke, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.

July 20, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM *BOOKSELLERS,*

Have recently published the

Catechism of Nature,

For the use of Children.

By Doctor MARTINET, professor of philosophy at Zurphen.

Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young.

Price 20 Cents.

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a stile and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every young inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands; that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER.

ALSO,

THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTMAN,

To which is added,

A Biographical Sketch of

GENERAL WAYNE,

with an account of the

BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL.

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution—"*Venerate the brave laid low*"

ALSO

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

Price 75 Cents.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The hero of this piece," observes its author, "unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, he is a priest, an husband, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey, as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, whom can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside. Such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation; and such as have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity."—*Goldsmith's preface.*

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1812.